

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

PHANTOM LS RECORDS LLC, et al.,
Plaintiffs,
v.
CITY OF REDWOOD CITY, et al.,
Defendants.

Case No. [21-cv-05787-EMC](#)

**ORDER DENYING CITY OF
REDWOOD CITY'S MOTION FOR
JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS**

Docket No. 34

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Sumante J. Hutchinson, proceeding pro se, filed suit against a number of defendants: the state of California; Redwood City; San Ramon; Kaiser Permanente; and the University of California, Santa Cruz. The Court previously granted Redwood City's motion to dismiss Plaintiff's federal law claim against it, but denied the City's motion to dismiss state law claims. Docket No. 27 ("MTD Order").

Now pending before the Court is Redwood City's motion for judgment on the pleadings on the ground that Plaintiff has failed to comply with mandatory requirements to pursue his claim under the California Tort Claim Act. Docket No. 34 ("Mot."). Having considered the parties' briefs, the Court **DENIES** the City's motion for judgment on the pleadings. This matter is suitable for determination without oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-1(b).

II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff initially filed this action on April 28, 2021, alleging state law violations, including under the California Tort Claim Act, and constitutional claims under Section 1983, in Contra Costa County Superior Court. Docket No. 1. On June 14, 2021, Plaintiff presented to Redwood

City a government tort claim against “Redwood City/San Mateo County,” alleging damages due to “Nonintervention, Police Misconduct, Destruction of Property/Tampering/Fraud.” *See* Docket No. 35 (“RJN”), Exh. 2 (“Tort Claim Form”) at 1. The claim names the “entity’s employees who caused this injury, damage or loss (if known)” as “Unknown Recology Workers & Officer Kaino” and “Recology & Redwood City/San Mateo PD & Emergency Responders.” *Id.* The damages that Plaintiff claimed were to “business property including intellectual property and expensive electronics used for work, as well as other inventory” for an amount in excess of \$10,000. *Id.* Plaintiff calculated the amount by itemizing “items plus intellectual property, and consumer data, destruction of evidence, damage and distress.” *Id.* Plaintiff’s tort claim was based on the following statement of facts:

In August 2020, San Mateo county police, including Officer Kaino & others failed to act after multiple reports of violence and ha[r]assment against, I, Sumante J. Hutchinson. I made reports to San Mateo County Court Judge Jonathan Karish previously and there were other incidents involving residents of San Mateo County stealing & physically assaulting me. Police did not intervene and as a result my wallet was stolen. Police dropped me off at a hotel, “Good Nite” Inn at around 12 am on or around 08/18/20. They then showed up the next morning and forced me to leave, as property management claimed to not have any availability to extend. I left in a panic as officers threatened to arrest me. Being bipolar, I was already overwhelmed and so I sought treatment because I was in distress w/o my wallet. I had no way to transport my property after a stranger gave me a ride from the hotel to Kaiser Permanente where I was previously a patient. I was effectively stranded w/o a phone charger and Recology trashed goods of my business Phantom LS Records LLC & I became very distraught and was admitted to Kaiser after.

Id. at 2.

On June 28, 2021, Plaintiff served Defendant Redwood City with a summons in the case. On July 28, 2021, Defendant Redwood City removed the case to federal court, asserting federal question jurisdiction in light of Plaintiff’s Section 1983 claims, and asserting the Court had supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s pendent state law claims. *Id.* at 2. On August 23, 2021, Plaintiff filed an amended complaint alleging federal and state law violations. Docket No. 15 (“FAC”). Relevant here, Plaintiff’s allegations against Redwood City are as follows:

In August 2020, I had briefly resided in Redwood City. After being

assaulted on two occasions, Redwood City did absolutely nothing when I wanted to press charges because of harassment and violence against me by others. I was taken to a hotel after 12am in Redwood City the following morning. Officer Kaino appeared. Within 48 hours, all of my property was stolen & I was transported via ambulance to a hospital because I was stranded with no help. Unnamed city workers trashed my belongings. . . .

City of Redwood City workers appeared while I was stranded in crisis for 24 hours near Kaiser Permanente and threw away all of my belongings. Redwood City police claimed to have found it and showed my property in a pile on Officer Kaino's phone. When I got to the spot it was not in a pile. My clothes, personal documents, jewelry, electronics etc. were scattered amongst other trash suggesting they purposely trashed and damaged my stuff. I frantically tried to gather everything but had a mental break down because that was all the stuff I had left to me. I got to the hospital after telling the responders to grab my items[,] then was left with one pair of clothes, one phone, and I was suddenly out of \$30,000 + worth of goods & intellectual property & private info, no ID, no wallet.

FAC at 4-5. In his demand for relief, Plaintiff states, "I want to be compensated monetary value of my business property & goods as well as compensated for distress, property losses exceed[ing] \$30,000, including phones, computer, clothes, jewelry, other electronics, hard drives, intellectual property, keepsakes, merchandise, etc." *Id.* at 7.

On September 7, 2021, Redwood City moved to dismiss the FAC. The Court granted in part and denied in part the City's motion to dismiss the FAC. *See* MTD Order. The Court denied the City's motion to dismiss Plaintiff's state law claim under the California Tort Claim Act, finding Plaintiff had alleged enough to state a claim pursuant to Cal. Gov. Code § 815.2. *Id.* at 4. The Court held that the denial was "without prejudice to the City moving for, e.g., judgment on the pleadings should it determine that the CTCA [California Tort Claim Act] claim filed by Mr. Hutchinson did not fulfill the exhaustion requirement for any claim against Redwood City brought herein." Moreover, the Court dismissed Plaintiff's federal law Section 1983 claim and state law claim under California Civil Code § 1708. *Id.* at 4-5. The Court dismissed Plaintiff's federal law claim with leave to amend his complaint by November 15, 2021. *Id.* at 4. Plaintiff opted not to amend his complaint. Thus, the only claim against Redwood City which remains is Plaintiff's claim under the California Tort Claims Act.

Now pending is Redwood City's motion for judgment on the pleadings as to Plaintiff's CTCA claim.

III. LEGAL STANDARD

A. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c): Judgment on the Pleadings

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c), "a party may move for judgment on the pleadings" after the pleadings are closed "but early enough not to delay trial." A Rule 12(c) motion is "'functionally identical'" to a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, and therefore the same legal standard applies. *Cafasso v. General Dynamics C4 Sys., Inc.*, 637 F.3d 1047, 1055 n.4 (9th Cir. 2011).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires a "pleading that states a claim for relief" to include "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). A pleading that fails to meet this standard may be dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6). *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). To overcome a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss after the Supreme Court's decisions in *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009) and *Bell Atlantic Corporation v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007), a plaintiff's "factual allegations [in the pleading] 'must . . . suggest that the claim has at least a plausible chance of success.'" *Levitt v. Yelp! Inc.*, 765 F.3d 1123, 1135 (9th Cir. 2014). The court "accept[s] factual allegations in the [pleading] as true and construe[s] the pleadings in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party." *Manzarek v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 519 F.3d 1025, 1031 (9th Cir. 2008). But "allegations in a [pleading] . . . may not simply recite the elements of a cause of action [and] must contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable the opposing party to defend itself effectively." *Levitt*, 765 F.3d at 1135 (quoting *Eclectic Props. E., LLC v. Marcus & Millichap Co.*, 751 F.3d 990, 996 (9th Cir. 2014)). "A claim has facial plausibility when the Plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the Defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. "The plausibility standard is not akin to a 'probability requirement,' but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully." *Id.* (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556).

1 **IV. DISCUSSION**

2 Redwood City moves for judgment on the pleadings for two reasons: (1) Plaintiff failed to
3 present a government tort claim before filing his initial complaint (and, therefore, has not nor
4 cannot allege compliance with this requirement), and (2) Plaintiff's allegations in his amended
5 complaint impermissibly diverge from those included in his government tort claim.

6 A. Timing of Plaintiff's Presentation of Tort Claim

7 As a prerequisite for filing suit for "money or damages" against a public entity, the
8 California Tort Claim Act requires presentation of a claim to the public entity. *See* Cal. Gov.
9 Code § 945.4; *State of California v. Superior Court*, 32 Cal.4th 1234, 1240–44 (2004) ("*Bodde*").
10 Lawsuits that seek monetary relief based on claims sounding in tort, as well as claims sounding in
11 contract, are lawsuits for "money or damages." *See City of Stockton v. Superior Court*, 42 Cal.4th
12 730, 738 (2007). Claims relating to a cause of action for death or injuries to the person or injuries
13 to personal property must be presented no later than six months after the accrual of the cause of
14 action. *See* Cal. Gov. Code § 911.2(a). California Governor Newsom issued Executive Orders,
15 N-35-20 ¶ 11 and N-71-20 ¶ 6, extending the filing deadline for claims in light of the COVID-19
16 pandemic. Redwood City concedes that Plaintiff's June 14, 2021 government claim regarding
17 allegations stemming from incidents that took place on August 18, 2020 were timely. Mot. at 10.
18 Redwood City, however, argues that because Plaintiff's initial complaint, filed in April 2021,
19 *predated* his filing of his government claim, Plaintiff failed to adhere to the requirement of
20 presenting his claim *before* filing an action in court. Accordingly, Redwood City argues that
21 Plaintiff has failed to exhaust the statutory requirements to proceed with this suit, and, thus, the
22 claim should be dismissed.

23 Redwood City's position overlooks two critical facts: first, the initial complaint was served
24 on Redwood City on June 28, 2021, and second, the operative complaint in this action is the FAC,
25 which was filed on August 23, 2021. Thus, the initial complaint was served on Redwood City and
26 the FAC was filed *after* Plaintiff had presented his government claim to Redwood City. And the
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28

1 FAC was filed *after* Plaintiff had fully exhausted the administrative claim process.¹

2 Redwood City’s argument that Plaintiff failed to comply with the exhaustion requirements
3 privileges form over substance, in conflict with the view of California courts. As the California
4 Supreme Court explained, in “cases where the plaintiffs submitted a timely claim but prematurely
5 filed a complaint, the courts refused to dismiss the action because the plaintiffs had substantially
6 complied with the claim presentation requirement. According to these courts, the plaintiffs, by
7 filing the claim and prematurely filing the complaint, had satisfied the purpose behind the
8 requirement—to give the entity the opportunity to investigate and settle the claim before suit was
9 brought.” *Bodde*, 32 Cal. 4th at 1244 (citations omitted). Here, Redwood City was clearly on
10 notice of Plaintiff’s tort claim and has not suffered any prejudice because Plaintiff served the
11 initial complaint on Redwood City *after* presenting his claim, and because the operative complaint
12 in this case, the FAC, was filed *after* Plaintiff had exhausted the claim process. *Id.* at 1245 (“[A]
13 plaintiff need not allege strict compliance with the statutory claim presentation requirement.
14 Courts have long recognized that ‘[a] claim that fails to substantially comply with sections 910
15 and 910.2, may still be considered a ‘claim as presented’ if it puts the public entity on notice both
16 that the claimant is attempting to file a valid claim and that litigation will result if the matter is not
17 resolved.”)²; *cf. Cory v. City of Huntington Beach*, 43 Cal. App. 3d 131, 136 (1974) (“To call the
18 city’s defense ‘highly technical’ would not be an overstatement. As was said in a strikingly similar

19
20 ¹ Once a public entity is in receipt of a government claim, the public entity has 45 days to grant or
21 deny the claim. Cal. Gov. Code, § 912.4. If the public entity serves the notice of rejection of the
22 claim, the plaintiff must file the lawsuit within six months of the date of service of the notice.
23 Gov. Code, § 945.6(a)(1). If the claim is not acted upon within 45 days, it is *deemed* rejected by
24 operation of law on the last day of the 45-day period and the plaintiff, in this instance, has two
25 years from the accrual of the cause of action to file the lawsuit. Gov. Code, § 945.6(a)(2).
26 Redwood City does not clarify whether it noticed its rejection of Plaintiff’s claim or whether it
27 rejected the claim by operation of law, but, either way, Plaintiff’s amended complaint was filed
28 *after* the 45-day period for Redwood City to respond had lapsed, and within both the six-month
and two-year period in which he could pursue an action.

² Redwood City’s timing argument also fails considering its decision to remove Plaintiff’s
complaint to federal court. In the “context of the pleading framework established by the Federal
Rules of Civil Procedure” it is a “a general rule [that] when a plaintiff files an amended complaint,
the amended complaint supersedes the original, the latter being treated thereafter as non-existent.”
Rhodes v. Robinson, 621 F.3d 1002, 1005 (9th Cir. 2010) (citation omitted). Here, it is undisputed
that Plaintiff’s FAC was filed *after* he had complied with the timing requirements for the
presentation of his claim.

1 situation: ‘(I)t is clear that the filing of an action after the submission of a proper claim, assuming
 2 it to have been premature because of a failure to wait until there had been a rejection of the claim,
 3 should not result in a disposition of the matter which has no relation to its merits. In the present
 4 case, the complaint was not filed too late but, rather, several days before the rejection of the claim.
 5 At the time the answer of the city was filed, the city had received every benefit which a provision
 6 for rejection prior to suit is intended to serve.’”) (internal citations omitted).

7 In short, Redwood City’s argument that Plaintiff’s claim should be dismissed because he
 8 has not complied with the timing requirements for presenting his claim fails.

9 **B. Differences in Allegations Between Claim and Complaint**

10 Next, Redwood City argues that Plaintiff’s claim must be dismissed because the “facts
 11 alleged in the government tort claim presented to Redwood City are a complete shift in allegations
 12 from those of the Amended Complaint, both in wrongful conduct and time frames.” Mot. at 11.
 13 Redwood City’s arguments are unavailing: Plaintiff’s allegations in the Amended Complaint
 14 mirror those included in the government claim and permissibly provide additional details
 15 regarding the underlying alleged misconduct.

16 A notice of claim to a public entity must meet Government Code § 910’s requirements.
 17 *See* Cal. Gov. Code §§ 910, 945.4; *Stockett v. Association of Cal. Water Agencies Joint Powers*
 18 *Ins. Auth.*, 34 Cal.4th 441, 445 (2004). Among other things, § 910 requires a claimant to state the
 19 “date, place, and other circumstances of the occurrence or transaction which gave rise to the claim
 20 asserted” and to provide a “general description of the ... injury, damage or loss incurred so far as it
 21 may be known at the time of presentation.” Cal. Gov’t Code § 910. The factual circumstances set
 22 forth in the written claim must correspond with the facts alleged in the complaint.” *Dixon v. City*
 23 *of Livermore*, 127 Cal.App.4th 32, 40 (2005). “[A] complaint is vulnerable to a demurrer if it
 24 alleges a factual basis for recovery which is not fairly reflected in the written claim.” *Stockett*, 34
 25 Cal.4th at 447.

26 A submitted “claim need not contain the detail and specificity required of a pleading, but
 27 need only fairly describe what the entity is alleged to have done.” *Stockett*, 34 Cal.4th at 446. As
 28 the California Supreme court has explained:

The claim, however, need not specify each particular act or omission later proven to have caused the injury. A complaint's fuller exposition of the factual basis beyond that given in the claim is not fatal, so long as the complaint is not based on an "entirely different set of facts." Only where there has been a "complete shift of allegations, usually involving an effort to premise civil liability on acts or omissions committed at different times or by different persons than those described in the claim" have courts generally found the complaint barred. Where the complaint merely elaborates or adds further detail to a claim, but is predicated on the same fundamental actions or failures to act by the defendants, courts have generally found the claim fairly reflects the facts pled in the complaint.

Id. In other words, it is permissible to plead additional theories where the "additional theories [are] based on the same factual foundation as those in the claim, and the claim provide[s] sufficient information to allow the public agency to conduct an investigation into the merits of the claim." *Dixon*, 127 Cal.App.4th at 42.

Because the claims statute is designed to give a public entity "notice sufficient for it to investigate and evaluate the claim ... the statute should not be applied to snare the unwary where its purpose is satisfied." *Stockett*, 34 Cal.4th at 446. Where a submitted claim is deficient in some way, but the claim substantially complies with all of the statutory requirements, the doctrine of "substantial compliance" may validate the deficient claim. *See Sparks v. Kern County Bd. of Supervisors*, 173 Cal.App.4th 794, 800 (2009). If the face of the filed claim discloses sufficient information to enable the public entity to make an adequate investigation of the claim's merits and settle it without the expense of litigation, then there will be "substantial compliance" with sections 910 and 910.2. *Ardon v. City of Los Angeles*, 52 Cal.4th 241, 247–48. However, the doctrine of substantial compliance cannot cure the "total omission of an essential element from the claim, or remedy a plaintiff's failure to comply meaningfully with the statute." *Sparks*, 173 Cal.App.4th at 800.³

³ And, if a claim does not "substantially comply" with § 910 and § 910.2, but discloses the existence of a claim which, if not satisfactorily resolved, will result in a lawsuit against the entity, then the entity has 20 days to inform the claimant of the deficiencies in the presented claim, or else the entity will waive the defenses of § 910.8 to the insufficiency of the claim. *See City of Stockton*, 42 Cal.4th at 744–45 & n. 11. Redwood City does not claim it informed Plaintiff of any deficiencies in his claim.

Redwood City argues that the time frame of the acts alleged in Plaintiff's government tort claim "is prior to the time a stranger transported Plaintiff to Kaiser and he was stranded there, while the Amended Complaint begins when Plaintiff was allegedly left stranded at Kaiser." Mot. at 13. The change in time frame, Redwood City contends, demonstrates that the Amended Complaint does not correspond with the government claim. This is incorrect. Plaintiff alleged in his government tort claim that he "was already overwhelmed and so [he] sought treatment" and "he had no way to transport [his] property after a stranger gave [him] a ride from the hotel to Kaiser Permanente where [he] was previously a patient." Tort Claim Form at 2. Plaintiff explains that this sequence of events left him "effectively stranded without a phone charger and Recology trashed goods of my business Phantom LS Records LLC & I became very distraught and was admitted to Kaiser after." *Id.* Although not a model of clarity, the government tort claim clearly put Redwood City on notice that the conduct of which he complains occurred during a period of time when Plaintiff was separated from his property while experiencing a mental health emergency. Plaintiff's government claim unambiguously describes his claim that his property was destroyed while he was stranded at or near a Kaiser facility. These allegations are consistent with those contained in Plaintiff's amended complaint that he "was taken to a hotel after 12am in Redwood City. . . Within 48 hours, all of my property was stolen & I was transported via ambulance to a hospital because I was stranded with no help. Unnamed city workers trashed my belongings. . . . City of Redwood City workers appeared while I was stranded in crisis for 24 hours near Kaiser Permanente and threw away all of my belongings. . . I got to the hospital after telling the responders to grab my items[,] then was left with one pair of clothes, one phone, and I was suddenly out of \$30,000 + worth of goods & intellectual property & private info, no ID, no wallet." FAC 4-5. Contrary to Redwood City's argument, the time period of the events which Plaintiff describes is consistent between the government claim and FAC: Plaintiff alleges the City is responsible for the destruction of his property while he was stranded near a Kaiser facility. Plaintiff's clarification of certain details and events in the FAC does not constitute a "complete shift of allegations" nor does he attempt to "premise civil liability on acts or omissions committed at different times or by different persons than those described in the claim." *Stockett*, 34 Cal.4th at

1 447.

2 Second, Redwood City argues there are “fundamental differences between the factual basis
3 of the government tort claim and the Amended Complaint” because the “focus of the alleged
4 wrongful conduct by the City in the . . . government claim is that non-intervention led to loss of
5 property” whereas “the focus of the Amended Complaint is that City policy officers did not secure
6 Plaintiff’s property and that the City damaged his property.” Mot. at 13-14. Again, Redwood
7 City is incorrect. Plaintiff’s government tort claim was filed against “Redwood City/San Mateo
8 County,” and listed the cause of his damages as due to a number of forms of misconduct,
9 including “**Nonintervention**, Police Misconduct, **Destruction of Property**/Tampering/Fraud.”
10 Tort Claim Form at 1 (emphasis added). The claim alleged that the “entity’s employees who
11 caused this injury, damage or loss (if known)” were “Unknown Recology Workers & Officer
12 Kaino” and “Recology & Redwood City/San Mateo PD & Emergency Responders.” *Id.* Plaintiff
13 expressly detailed in his government claim that he sustained losses both because “Police did not
14 intervene and as a result [his] wallet for stolen” *and* because “Recology trashed his goods,” *id.* at
15 2, and explained that he sought recovery for losses that he sustained to “business property
16 including intellectual property and expensive electronics used for work, as well as other
17 inventory” for an amount in excess of \$10,000, *id.* at 1. These theories of liability are fully
18 consistent with Plaintiff’s allegations in the FAC that the City is responsible both for failing to
19 intervene to secure his property *and* because City workers “threw away all of [his] belongings.”
20 FAC at 5. Plaintiff asserted multiple theories of liability, including nonintervention and
21 intentional destruction of property in his government claim; the FAC develops those theories. *See*
22 *Stockett*, 34 Cal. 4th at 447 (“Where the complaint merely elaborates or adds further detail to a
23 claim, but is predicated on the same fundamental actions or failures to act by the defendants,
24 courts have generally found the claim fairly reflects the facts pled in the complaint.”).

25 Third, Redwood City argues there are “differences between the government tort claim and
26 the Amended Complaint as to what entity allegedly damaged Plaintiff’s property” because the
27 “government claim alleges that Recology trashed Plaintiff’s property whereas the Amended
28 Complaint alleges that City workers” were responsible. Mot. at 14. Yet again, Redwood City

1 privileges form over substance. Plaintiff's government claim unambiguously identifies the
2 "entity's employees who caused. . . loss" as "Unknown Recology workers" and "Recology." Tort
3 Claim Form at 1. Plaintiff clearly demonstrated his intent to put the City on notice that he
4 believed the Recology workers to be city employees responsible for the destruction of his
5 property. That Plaintiff referred to these alleged tortfeasors as "city workers" in the FAC instead
6 of as "Recology workers" is a distinction without a difference: in both the government tort claim
7 and FAC, Plaintiff clearly contended that the city employed the workers who destroyed his
8 belongings and are responsible for his losses. That Plaintiff did not use the exact same
9 terminology in his government claim and FAC does not provide grounds for the Court to find that
10 the FAC "alleges a factual basis for recovery which is not fairly reflected in the written claim."
11 *Stockett*, 34 Cal.4th at 447.

12 Finally, fourth, Redwood City argues that "there are differences as to the extent of property
13 damage that Plaintiff attributes to the City" because the "Government claim states that Plaintiff's
14 wallet was stolen" while the FAC "alleges that Plaintiff suffered over \$30,000 in property damage
15 or loss." Mot. at 14. Once again, Redwood City is incorrect. Despite the government claim form
16 being just two pages long, Redwood City somehow manages to omit the clear references that
17 Plaintiff made to the fact that he suffered losses in excess of \$10,000, and that he sought recovery
18 for losses that he sustained to "business property including intellectual property and expensive
19 electronics used for work, as well as other inventory." Tort Claim Form at 1. Plaintiff explained
20 that he calculated the amount by itemizing his loss of "items plus intellectual property, and
21 consumer data, destruction of evidence, damage and distress" which were the result of individuals
22 employed by the City who "trashed goods of [his] business." *Id.* at 1-2. These allegations in the
23 government tort claim are consistent with those in Plaintiff's FAC.

24 Thus, Redwood City's arguments that Plaintiff's FAC contains a "complete shift in
25 allegations," Mot. at 15, from those included in his government tort claim fail. Redwood City is
26 not entitled to judgment on the pleadings.

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V. **CONCLUSION**

Redwood City's motion for judgment on the pleadings is **DENIED**.

This order disposes of Docket No. 34.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 27, 2022



EDWARD M. CHEN
United States District Judge